

CHILDREN WORK AT HARDEST AND MOST DISAGREEABLE TASKS IN THE TOBACCO FIELDS

CHILDREN under 16 years of age play an important part in the production of tobacco in the United States, two of the most tedious and disagreeable operations in its cultivation, suckering and worming, being considered in some tobacco growing areas distinctly children's work, according to a report made public by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

In the typical districts chosen for study, 2,278 child workers were found and interviewed, 563 in Kentucky, 696 in South Carolina and Virginia, and 1,019 in the Connecticut Valley.

Nearly one-half of these children in the South and more than one-third in New England were under 12 yrs., and about one-fifth in the South and more than one-tenth in the Connecticut Valley were under 10 years of age. About one-third of the children included in the study were girls. Negroes constituted about one-third of the child workers in Kentucky, and about one-fourth of those in South Carolina and Virginia. In the Connecticut Valley, almost all were white, but of foreign parentage.

Because a great deal of the work necessary in tobacco cultivation is done by hand and requires watchfulness and care rather than physical

strength, children assist in every process, the older children in planting, topping and harvesting, and children of all ages, even under 8 years, in suckering and worming. Suckering and worming is particularly the task of children in the South, little suckering and no worming being reported by child workers in the Connecticut Valley.

Suckering must be done two or three or even four times in a season, and in the hottest months of the year. It consists of breaking off the suckers or side branches that develop in the axils of the leaves at the top of the plant has been broken off to force the growth into the leaves. The children complain that their backs ache from bending over the plants, that pulling off the suckers burns their hands and that the strong odor from the tobacco makes them ill.

(Continued on page 4)

LIKELY THAT TUNNEY-DEMPSEY FIGHT IN PHILLY WAS FAKE FROM THE START

Young Workers Who Lost on Fight Should Think Twice

More facts are being brought to light which makes us suspicious that the Gene Tunney-Jack Dempsey heavyweight championship fight was "fixed" from the very start. For instance, before the fight started, Charles M. Schwab, mill and steel manufacturer, was interviewed by the press in the Drake Hotel

WAS THIS BOXING CHAMP 'FIXED'?



Gene Tunney, shown above left, the heavyweight champion of the boxing world. The question being asked from all sides is: Did he win the championship in a fixed game? Was the outcome prearranged by the gamblers who benefitted from it?

KNEW BEFOREHAND HOW DEMPSEY-TUNNEY FIGHT WOULD END



Charles Schwab, the steel king and well-known youth of Philadelphia, knew before the fight that Tunney would win and that there would be no knockout. He was in the Dempsey-Tunney heavy-weight fight. It is stated that he had a "inside dope" on the outcome.

in Chicago. "Dempsey is going to win," spoke up an inspired reporter, "I'll give you three to one he doesn't," replied Mr. Schwab promptly. "And I'll wager \$10 more there isn't a knockout scored."

We can easily imagine this exploiter of young workers taking a chance on one of the fighters, but what gets us is how he knew at that time that there would be no knockout scored. Seems as though the "fat boy" got his tip from the other business men promoting the fight.

Then there is the postmaster's story of New Wilmington, Pa. On Thursday morning a carrier pigeon hopped through the door of the post-office, apparently tired from a long flight. Postmaster White examined it and found a note under the identification band, "Tunney will win," was the message.

Besides these facts we are faced with the entire picture of the bout from all reports. Jack Dempsey never put up a decent fight and Jack Left, well known sports reporter has the following to say about Tunney, "The first good heavyweight that meets Tunney will beat him. Munn, Harrison, Pearson—not to say Willis—would swallow him like an oyster." The fact that Dempsey lost so easily to a fighter bearing this description also looks kinda funny!

Were the 132,000 people who sat throughout a rain watching the bout in Philly and who had paid \$2,000,000 for this pastime, witnessing a "fixed" game? If they were it is nothing unusual in the domain of professional sports. Just a short time before the fight started, O. W. Huncke resigned from the Illinois boxing commission because he was "disgusted at the continual battle of the crooks of boxing to flout the rules of the commission," an incident which reached its climax with the attempt to "fix" the Rosenberg-Taylor bantamweight title fight. The young workers who lost money on this fight because they were misled by the advertising propaganda of the "gamblers" who were the real winners of the bout, should weigh the above facts carefully. As long as the field of sports remains a gambler's business in the hands of professionals, just so long will we have this dirty mess. Clean sports, in which all young workers can feel at home, lies in the workers' sports movement, which even now is growing daily.

Two Negro Lads Killed By Mob

The suspension of Oberlin J. L. Hancock of Putnam County, Fla., has led to the death of two Negroes by a doctored mob on Aug. 14. Until last week it was reported the two youths had been killed in a "crap game brawl." The slain men were William Steen and Clarence Chism, of Palatka, Fla., who were searching for Mrs. Minnie Pickney, Steen's mother, when they were assaulted by a mob.

THE PROFIT MAKING MACHINE AT WORK



British Youth Send Delegates to Russia Get Good Response

By G. JACKSON.
(Chairman, London Advisory Committee, Young People's Section Labor Party.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Those who think the youth movement is dead here would have been sharply disillusioned if they could have witnessed the All-London Labor youth conference held last week which elected five delegates to go to Russia.

Over eighty delegates were present, representing branches of Guild of Youth, Labor Party Youth Sections, Young Communist League, Trades Councils and Trade Union branches. Letters of greetings were read from A. J. Cook, Alex Gossip and from the district campaign committees throughout the country. In every district local conferences are being held. In Leeds two delegates have been elected. They are George Brown, a young textile worker and R. Hartley, secretary of the Leeds Divisional Labor Party.

In South Wales the Miners' Federation are actively supporting the work, and the money is scarce, will help as much as they are able. All trade union executives have been approached and there is every hope of a good response. The delegation will sail in the S. S. "Soviet" on Sept. 24. After making a detailed study of the conditions of the Russian youth they will return and report to the young workers in England.

SHALL LEWIS REMAIN?

THIS question is being asked by militant young coal miners throughout the country and they are answering it with an energetic campaign to oust Lewis and his whole reactionary crew from the United Mine Workers Union. How this campaign is developing, the problems facing the young miners, etc., will all be taken up in the next issue of the Young Worker which is a Special Young Miners' Edition. There will be interesting articles by many prominent figures in the labor movement as well as statements by the young coal miners who are running for office on the progressive slate.

Send your bundle order in today from YOUNG WORKER (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE, 1112 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Banks Force Farm Youth to Work Out

By Young Farmer Correspondent.
BELDEN, N. D., Sept. 12.—The farms out here are mostly owned by bankers. They have been pursuing their favorite pastime of foreclosing mortgages on these farms. The house-standers and pioneers are all renters of the farms. Thus the incomes are very small, forcing many of us young farmers to work for someone else. Especially in the fall, the men and boys are generally all working in the harvest fields and thresh rigs, while the home and housekeeping is left for the women and girls.

Children Work, Too.
Many of the older school children cannot begin school until all the fall work is done. This keeps them back in school work very much. There are many boys and girls who have to give up going to school because their help is needed at home.

Furthermore, the schools which the young farmers go to are small country schools, taught by one teacher. This one teacher has all the grades from a primer to the eighth grade, giving only a ten-minute period for each class. There are no separate class rooms, but the classes are held in the same room where others are studying. Thus when our older boys and girls get to school late in the fall, about Thanksgiving, they find it very hard to make up the lost time in so short a period.

The school term in the country is only seven months, but it is much less for those who work on the farms in the fall and spring.

Recreation Activity.
There are no recreational activities supplied by the government. For the benefit of our library the Young Workers (Communist) League has held an entertainment and is now planning a carnival. We are trying to bring the working class character to this affair. This is also something new for many of the young farmers, so we are expecting to arouse their interests and gain membership for our league. We have received one new member in our last meeting, and are expecting a lot more when the busy season is over.

MINERS RELEASED

MOONSVILLE, W. Va., Sept. 25.—Five miners, sentenced to terms in the penitentiary here in connection with the 1922 march of miners into Cliftonville, have been released. With one exception they are the last of 43 miners who were convicted. Hundreds were arrested and 210 remained in jail a month; 30 were sentenced to 3-year terms; seven from four to 7 years, and six from 8 to 10 years.

Moros Vote for Philippine Independence

JOLO, P. I.—On motion of Councilor Mujul, and seconded by Councilor Maharan, both Mohammedan Filipinos (Moros) the Jolo municipal council recently passed a resolution protesting against the Bacon bill. The resolution demanded the unity of the Philippines and called for independence from United States rule, quite the contrary to the propaganda carried on by the capitalist papers of the United States in connection with the Thompson visit.

Jolo Island is in the territory sought to be included in the Bacon bill, which provides for segregating the rubber lands of Mindanao, Palawan and the Sulu group so that American rubber trusts may override the Philippine land laws limiting holding to 2,500 acres. Firestone has declared that he is willing to undertake the cultivation of 500,000 acres if the Philippine land laws are abrogated. The Bacon bill is an indirect attempt to nullify the land laws. The Jolo resolution is the official expression of the Moros in this island on the question of the Bacon bill and also expresses the united wish for independence.

Recall Slaughter of Moros by General Pershing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Philip Simms, Daily News foreign editor, in an article attacking the Bacon bill, points out that the Moros suffered more under United States rule than any time in their history. He points out that the Moros were literally slaughtered under the military dictatorship of General Wood, Bliss and Pershing in the years 1903-1913.

"General Pershing's reputation up to the World War was won chiefly fighting the Moros, and it was not until 1913, on the little mountain of Bagak in the Sulu, that he finally broke the back of their resistance."

NEGRO BOY RESCUES TWENTY CHILDREN

MIAMI, Fla.—During the height of the Moore Haven flood a young Negro boy stood on a bridge over a drainage canal and rescued eight white and twelve Negro children as they were swept along in the flood.

PASSAIC POLICE TRY TO BREAK TEXTILE STRIKE BY BOMB FRAME-UP

Infamous Frame-Up and Third Degree Methods Used

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 25.—The young textile strikers are standing solid in face of the new attempt to break the strike by the frame-up method. Henry Hurt, counsel for the Passaic textile union, issued the following statement today after a conference held this morning with union officials and lawyers working on the cases of the strikers arrested recently on charges of alleged bomb throwing.

"The police of Passaic, Garfield and Clifton are again attempting to break the textile strike by arresting members of the union and grilling them in an attempt to implicate them in the recent bombing incidents. They hope by these methods to destroy the morale of the strikers and detract public sympathy from them.

Young Striker Pinched.
"Twenty-one men and a boy have been arrested and some of them held incommunicado for several days. The distress of the wives and children of these men confined in jail without lawful warrant and brutally beaten by the police to extort confessions from them, can be imagined.

"From the beginning of the strike last January, the police have pursued a continuous policy of lawbreaking, clubbing, unlawful arrests and unreasonable bail. All this has failed to provoke the strikers to counter with like violence and lawbreaking. Now when the strike is about to be won, these strange bombings come into the picture.

Planted Bombs.
"From an examination of the available evidence of these bomb cases, it appears highly probable that they are the result of a 'plant' by detective agencies attempting to break the strike by charging violence against the strikers. It will be noticed that the bombings have been going on since May and that no one has been injured and no property damage done. I am informed that some of the men implicated are present workers in the mills. Unless the facts are fully brought out it is probable that those men will be shown to be detectives employed to incite strikers to violence.

"It will be remembered that a woman 'plant' was framed on Albert Weissbord which was later exposed and abandoned by its framers. Also that ridiculous charges of carrying weapons were concocted by the police against strike leaders. Such methods deserve the contempt and condemnation of all right thinking people.

"The Passaic union of the United Textile Workers supported by the entire strength of the American Federation of Labor will stand firm. The union will force the police to obey the law. The law presumes all persons to be innocent until proved guilty. Alleged confessions extorted by police brutality are not evidence of guilt. Applications for writs of habeas corpus for members of the union will be made today. Bail will be provided for members of the union who have been and may be arrested and due process of law secured for them."

WEISSBORD WITHDRAWN FROM PASSAIC POLICE STILL ACT



or of the Passaic strike, Weissbord, has withdrawn from the leadership to make room for the A. F. of L. union. Altho the Passaic union has not yet withdrawn its welcome in Passaic they are continuing their ruthless efforts to break the strike, using the infamous frame-up and third degree methods.

Soldiers Desert in PHILIPPINES

MANILA, P. I.—Four soldiers attempted to escape from the Philippines as stowaways on the ship Antioch have been caught by the Philippine division, Port of Call, for action. This again points to the army life in a colonial possession, not a bed of roses.

CLOAK MILITARY TRAINING WITH NEW NAME IN N. Y. CITY COLLEGE

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Incoming freshmen at City College may take a course in "civilian drill" as an alternative to the hitherto compulsory course in military training. It was made known yesterday by the faculty of the institution. The new course will be under direction of the hygiene department, whereas the classes in military science are supervised by army officers. In November, 1933, the students

Nothing for Young Miners in T. U. C. Sessions

LONDON, England.—Strengthened by the continued betrayal of the Trade Union Congress leaders here, the house of commons has voted to continue the "state of emergency" regulations which is aimed against the prolonged coal miners' strike. This means the continuation of the open dictatorship of the capitalist Baldwin government, which is treating the miners being starved into submission.

Speaking of the sessions of the Trade Union Congress, A. J. Cook, miners' leader characterized it as a great farce. "There was no preparation," said Cook, "to meet the capitalist onslaught—an onslaught, not only on the miners, but on the whole of the working class. Downright was the most reactionary Congress ever held in the annals of the British labor movement."

Youth Fellowship Demands Removal of Troops from Haiti

President Coolidge was asked to move American military occupation from Haiti by the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, which held a conference at Welch Hill, N. Y., Sept. 11. The latter organization had come the youth section of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The Fellowship was designated a "youth group" of a "youth league" and an "youth league" of American youth.

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EDITORIALS

"EDUCATION" BUT NOT "TRAINING"

THE school administration in Chicago has cut "from the school curriculum" all activities not strictly within the program of study. Among the courses cut can be found the study of auto mechanics, pottery, jewelry, etc., namely, those that are of a semi-vocational training character.

We are not supporters of this kind of training connected with the capitalist school, but the fact that even this weak attempt is to be curtailed is of great significance. During this period of the high development of technique in industry, when machinery has narrowed down the circle of skilled workers there is no need for the wholesale production of this grade of worker. The capitalist school administration in Chicago is making no bones about it. It wants to reduce in the shortest period of time unskilled workers for the industries who will be "educated" (i.e. patriotic and religious) and not "trained."

This point of view is clearly expressed by the capitalist Chicago Tribune: "The primary purpose of the public school system is the production

of an educated rather than a trained population" and further: "But when such training (i.e. the vocational subjects) usurps the provision needed for regular courses of school study, then it is time to curtail it." Anyway when the bosses need such skilled workers the vocational training of the youth can be taken care of by such institutions as the Landis Award Vocational School in Chicago, etc.

In contrast to this the Young Workers (Communist) League stands for the proper vocational training of all young people employed in production. Only a few of the young workers today have the benefits of vocational training while the majority are forced to remain unskilled and at the most semi-skilled. We demand that vocational training be placed on a modern basis and be equipped with the best possible technical means, namely apprentice ship departments in the work shop connected with a factory school. We demand that the apprentices be paid while learning according to the qualifications of the work and trade union rates. These apprenticeship departments shall not be controlled by the bosses, but by the trade unions.

LABOR SPORTS STEPS FORWARD

RECENTLY in Chicago there was organized, by representatives of a few workers' sports clubs and union members interested in athletics a workers' sports organization calling itself the Labor Sports Union. This organization does not base itself on a revolutionary working class policy. It merely has as its aim the development of working class sports on as broad a scale as possible and under the control of the workers.

Elementary as the program of this organization is, it is the duty of all working class sports organizations to rally to the support of this body, to help build it and increase its mass influence. The Labor Sports Union

aims to secure the affiliation of the trade union sports group—as well as the other sports group composed of workers.

The trade union movement is beginning to give attention to this growing movement as can be seen by the resolution favoring labor sports passed by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. The recent exposure of corruption and graft in the domain of professional sports (and the commercialism in so-called amateur sports) is turning the eyes of the young workers in the direction of the new field opened to them. That of building a powerful, mass, labor sports movement.

Scientific Research No Benefit to Workers Under Our Slavery System

DISCOVERIES of such a far-reaching and revolutionary nature have recently been made in chemical research, that the scientists themselves are predicting that a new social order will result. For many years chemists have concentrated on the baffling problem of changing one element into another—a problem which if solved will place at the disposal of mankind a source of incalculable energy and power. Now two eminent German

chemists, Daneth and Peters, have come forward with the solution to this problem. One of America's foremost scientists, Professor Stuegelis of the University of Chicago, is inclined to believe that the two Germans have good grounds for their claims.

James F. Norris, president of the American Chemical Society, in dealing with these recent discoveries, predicts that they will cause fundamental changes in the present social system. In a recent address he said: "Atoms consist of unthinkable amounts of bound up energy. They are like a jack-in-a-box. When we learn how to touch the button the energy will spring out and we will use it."

"There will be no underground slaves and no coal barons. Everyone will have time to taste of the joy of life. It is impossible to conceive of the extent of the social revolution that would follow practical transmutation of the elements."

Of course Professor Norris does not take the trouble to explain just how this change will come about. He just takes it for granted. But Communists, while agreeing with Norris's conclusions, do not believe that they will materialize automatically. For an explanation as to this, they go to social science to Marxism.

Marx long ago pointed out that technical and scientific development—inventions, chemicals and physical discoveries, etc.—would force capitalist production to such a high level that it would prove incompatible with the present social system that is private control of industry and transportation. In other words, Marx showed that through the development of industry, the wealth would accumulate in fewer and fewer hands; that the great masses of the people would become poorer and poorer and would, as a result, be compelled to overthrow capitalist society and establish socialism.

Marx claimed, and the history of capitalism has demonstrated this claim, that under the present system inventions do not benefit the working class, do not lower their hours of work or improve their conditions. On the contrary, the development of ma-

chinery creates unemployment and suffering among the workers. The only solution for this situation is the social revolution.

The Communists, the leaders of the workers, realize that the capitalist class will merely use their new discoveries and inventions to further enslave the workers. Therefore they are fighting to establish a socialist system of society, a system under which the means of production and distribution will be controlled by the workers, and a system, therefore, under which scientific discoveries and inventions will be used to lower the hours of work and to give greater comfort and pleasures to society as a whole.

Gulliver

By Berton Braley.

THE Giant sleeps upon his form
The Lilliputians bravely swarm;
Their little kings and little lords
Make mighty boasts and flash their words.

Crying aloud in swollen glee,
"Behold how strong and great we be!"

THEY have the Titan closely bound
With stakes and hawsers to the ground;
They think—his slumber is so deep—
That he will always be asleep;

And fancy—tho his strength is vast—
That if he wakes he'll still be fast!

POOR little lords, poor little kings,
So certain of your hold on things,
Rule while you may and plot and scheme—
Until the sleeper snatches his dream.

Your power dies—your sceptre breaks—
When this huge giant, Labor, wakes!

LEAGUE NOTES

YOUNG Workers of the Lakes sub-district is making a strong bid for becoming the leading district in the League in strength and extent of influence among the youth.

Comrade Tolro Tenkunen has just completed an organizational trip for the Young Workers' League in the Superior district. During the five weeks' time he was at thirty-seven towns in northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. He traveled over two thousand miles, and cut down the traveling expenses to 75 cents by hitch-hiking, not once using a train or bus. Although he had to pay a half dollar to the ferry so that he could get to Sugar Island, Mich. (could not walk on water like the Bible claims Jesus did).

New Young Workers' League branches were organized in International Falls and Zim, in Minnesota; in Ishpeming, Sault Ste. Marie and Sugar Island, in Michigan. Most of the other places visited have league branches, and these branches were urged to greater activity.

The membership is increasing in this district as the result of drives being held in some places. Other work is being arranged, among which is farm youth conferences and the organizing of Pioneer branches. Every Young Workers' League branch promised to organize a Pioneer branch in a short time, and many have already filled their promise, although only a few weeks have passed. This district will soon have a Pioneer branch in every town where there is a Young Workers' League unit.

This is the spirit that is carrying the district over the top.

The new District 12 is not being left far behind. Since Comrades Holman and Siro have returned to Washington the national executive committee is getting regular reports from them. They have, according to Comrade Palola's report, 41 members at present, in Portland, Seattle, Winlock and Astoria. This means that this district has almost doubled its membership in the past six weeks.

District 13, the California district, has learned some major lessons through the cleaners' and dyers' strike in Los Angeles, in methods of Communist work. League comrades are now in the union leading in the fight for honest leadership and a militant program. It's too bad that we cannot give the full space here to discuss this most important event in the California League. The comrades promise important news on their anti-militarist work soon.

New England is breaking the hide-bound tradition of conservatism and the league is playing an important part in this. The Lowell strikers are being given daily lessons in class struggle by the league comrades participating in the strike. The district executive committee is developing a campaign among the textile workers generally which promises to bring good organizational results for the league. The boot and shoe workers are next in line. Our fraction is formed and beginning to function. We will expect good news from it soon. The workers are very restless and pressing for more militant leadership.

District 3, Philadelphia, has made important advances. The first stable nucleus of anthracite miners has been organized in Wilkes-Barre. This is an advance of tremendous importance, and will mean much to the future growth of the league there. Comrade Fanny says that they have only begun and warns other leagues to watch their dust. In addition a splendid group has been built up in Washington of twenty-five comrades who are working wonders in that city. Comrades Patts, Jackson and Comrade Pearlman of the party, who are responsible for this progress, deserve the greetings they received at their most successful International Youth Day meeting, which was one of the largest meetings of any kind ever held in that city.

The Cleveland district is again being rebuilt. Comrade Hartfield, the district organizer, reports that the International Youth Day celebration was quite successful. About two hundred people attended. On the whole the meeting gave the comrades greater enthusiasm for work. But the big surprise came at the entertainment and dance on September 18. Five hundred people paid admissions to attend. This was a tremendous boost to the morale of the comrades which three months ago was all but shattered completely. Keep it up, Cleveland, nothing succeeds like success. The success of this affair will rehabilitate the treasury and make it easier to carry the work forward.

We now have a more smoothly working New Jersey sub-district, which is part of District 2. Comrade Miriam the new sub-district organizer, writes that their organizational conference was successful in every way and that in the near future they will be able to compete with the larger leagues for size and strength. The national executive committee wishes to give but one word of suggestion to the comrades—PAY MORE ATTENTION TO RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS IN PASSAIC AND BUILD THE ONE YOU HAVE ACQUIRED IN THE STRUGGLE.

"IDENTITY"



Mr. Gutman.

his coffee from a glittering percolator. "Well, dear, spring is here," he said, rubbing his hands and tucking the napkin under his chin. "Um, um," he grunted, with a pleased air, "sausages and griddle cakes, and ham and eggs: just the things I wanted!"

His children were off in a select boarding school, and so breakfast was always a quiet, comfortable tete-a-tete at the Gutman suburban home. No hurry to be off to work; no dishwashing to think of either.

"I'll have to dismiss that chauffeur, Harry," said Mrs. Gutman. "He really is getting awful fresh. Last night I caught him making love to the cook, and right in the kitchen."

"Mm, mm," mumbled Mr. Gutman, his mouth full of food. He was not paying attention; he was reading the stock market quotations in the New York Times, his favorite newspaper.

"Mm, mm, Sarah, just imagine! Standard Oil and General Motors have gone up six points. That certainly is good news for us. I knew I had the right hunch when I bought that batch of them last month."

"I ordered a beautiful evening gown at Jacquard's yesterday, Harry," said Mrs. Gutman. "It looks fine on me, especially with my diamond earring at the corsage."

"Mm, mm," said Mr. Gutman, still absorbed in the favorite page of his favorite newspaper.

AFTER breakfast he motored out to the country club in his suburb and played a round of golf. The doctor had ordered him to go in for golf; he was really getting quite fat. He enjoyed the game, and it threw him into the company of such influential people.

At about eleven he started for the city train. He reached New York at noon and went for his lunch to a car-

tain quiet and expensive restaurant where other fat, rosy, well-dressed men of influence like himself dined—bankers, lawyers, corporation executives and super-salesmen.

At lunch he met a certain Mr. Blindheim, who was promoting a big land boom at a summer resort near New York. He talked of it all thru lunch, and told of the wonderful chances for making money there.

Mr. Gutman was quite tempted to invest.

"But my living expenses run so high, I never have much free money," he protested. "However, I'll think it over, and let you know in a day or so."

AFTER lunch he went down to the bank of which he was president. It was a large ornate affair and always gave him a thrill of pride. As he walked thru the marble and onyx hall the bank guard greeted him respectfully, the clerks looked up and said "good morning," mockingly, and various officials hustled up to greet him. He felt like a king, solid and secure. He was annoyed when a pale little man in drab clothes stepped up and eagerly began chattering something.

By Michael Gold



"These matters must be taken up in the union," he said severely, "not here."

"Mr. Gutman," the man said humbly, "they've cut off my strike benefit, and our shop is still out on strike, and I don't know how I can support my family, for I've been sick—"

For the first time that day the august and genial Mr. Gutman frowned.

"These matters must be taken up in the union," he said severely, "not here. Here I only conduct the bank business; we don't mix the two. Go back to the union and see the secretary."

THE worker turned away and left submissively. He realized he had made a bad mistake. Yes, banks and trade unions should not be mixed in this manner. One means struggle, the other wealth and security. The union is only the poor, old-fashioned father who gave a start in life to his brilliant son and is now looked down upon.

Mr. Gutman walked into his expensive mahogany-fitted office and set down at an enormous desk.

The day's work had begun for this modern \$15,000 a year labor leader. Yes, labor leader, dear reader; did you think I was describing a member of the bourgeoisie?

STORY OF CHILD LABOR

FROM CRADLE TO FACTORY

BY HARRY CANNES

ARTICLE II.

So terrible have been the injustices of forcing millions of children between the ages of 6 and 14 to work in health and life-destroying occupations that the United States Congress twice passed laws which in words sought to prevent in a small degree this shameful slavery. Did the politicians have at heart the interest of the children? Not at all. There had been so much publicity carried on, the facts were so plain and awful, the sentiment against child labor so widespread that Congress was forced to contrive some means of befuddling the workers.

In 1916 a law was passed by Congress prohibiting child labor. It was not an important law. It did not hurt the capitalists; it was more in the nature of a mild reprimand. Most of the representatives and senators in Congress are lawyers.

The nine judges of the highest court in the United States are old fogies who count at least fifty years each in the service of capitalism. Most of them are former corporation lawyers. Most of them still receive incomes from companies employing child labor. The chief justice, William Howard Taft, receives yearly \$10,000 from the Carnegie fund merely for his past services to the bosses. What can the

working-class children expect from these capitalist patriarchs?

The reason that the court gave for throwing the child labor law into the waste paper basket was that the federal, central government had no control over labor. That was a matter for the individual states. What boss! The United States government does not hesitate to issue injunctions against workers on strike. The attorney-general did not leave the matter of destroying the railroad maintenance-of-way men's strike to the individual states.

We repeat very often that the government is merely the executive committee of the capitalist class. This is not merely a phrase. Whenever a problem of the working class is inquired into it is discovered that the government has acted against the working class, not even in an impartial gesture, but boldly, openly, directly.

Then another law was passed with a lot of ingenious phrases to overcome the objections of the supreme court. That failed miserably, too.

So far as the purely legislative means of lessening child labor was concerned the United States supreme court left but one way open, and the social reformers, with the aid of Sammy Gompers, attempted from the first what was clearly an impossible task. But they could not admit to the working class that they were just rehearsing a farce. Child labor is a

real thing to the child worker and to workers generally.

An attempt was made to change the constitution of the United States by amendment. The amendment which was passed by congress provided that the central government did have the power to pass child labor laws. In order to pass the amendment the approval of three-quarters of the states is necessary.

When it is remembered that the majority of the states in this country permit the worst kind of child labor to go on uncontrolled it will be understood how ridiculous was the idea that three-quarters of the states would permit the central government to do something they themselves were not ready even to think about. Of course the amendment failed.

But child labor is still here. The number of working children increases. Conditions grow worse for them. The trade unions practically ignore the question. There is no working class youth organizations beside the Young Workers' League of America that seriously attempts to combat the child labor evil.

Before the workers can remedy a condition they must understand it. They must realize the extent of it. Child labor exists the entire American working class. It is not only a question of the child workers themselves, but a problem of the working class.

(To be continued.)

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 13, 1912, of the Young Worker, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Illinois, for Oct. 1, 1926.

I, State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Nat Kaplan, who having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is the Editor of the Young Worker and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the Act of August 13, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Young Workers (Communist) League of America, 1112 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Editor, Nat Kaplan, 1112 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Business Manager, Nat Kaplan, 1112 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. That the owner is: Young Workers (Communist) League of America, Sam Darcy, secretary, 1112 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

2. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

3. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, and not only the list of stockholders

and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing the full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

4. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, in paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

5. That the names and addresses of the Editor and Business Manager, sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of Sept. 1926.

S. T. HAMMERMARK
(My Commission expires May 22, 1928.)



Round the World

WORLD ANTI-IMPERIAL President Calles of Mexico cabled to Henri Barbusse, International League Against Suppression of War, a special representative of the government to the League to be held in London, the middle of November. Calles' cable was in part a message of support in the League to the Catholic Church, by the International League of the League of Nations, and pledges to send daily being cabled to the National Committee from all over the world.

TACNA-ARICA

The following dispatches us from the (Carla Her.) 1926:

WASHINGTON—A statement by the Tacna-Arica may be expected shortly, the United States in the event it is said, of endeavoring to hand to make peace between nations which have been engaged in war for two generations, playing the other hand of the chess of war to at least powers involved in the controversy.

The War Department, it has granted four months to Lieutenant James H. H. the flying corps, with no go abroad. Lieutenant either is in Chile already, or way there. His mission is to strike and sell to the United States the latest type of airplanes used in the Air Corps. These pursuit planes are planes of the air. They are of 180 miles an hour and the principal weapon of defense and aerial warfare.

PHILIPPINES

The beautiful sentiment "allent" president on the Philippine independence movement, as follows by the Herald:

"Anent the views of the United States on Philippine independence, which have been the subject of comment during the last few days because of Secretary's statements, a dispatch from town quotes a spokesman of the Department as saying:

"Although President Coolidge feels that the Philippines are independent, that does not mean he would advocate the adoption of this course. Circumstances may arise which shape the administration's more material ends."

Now, that is plain talking coming as it does from the president whose head is constitutional advice of the president on the Philippine independence movement. What is "more material ends"? The material thing, very much involves the nature of our uncultivated public life.

POLAND

IRA—The French Government annuity in Poland earlier on for a complete amnesty, with strengthened energy, a manifesto in Paris in which a shameful hadam's rule of Poland.

Four months have passed since, who calls himself a labor leader, and who was supposed to be working population, has no power. One expected from the policy of reaction and repression as carried on by the government.

What has he done in the situation into a fact?

He has delivered the labor monopoly into the hands of the can and English capitalists. He has increased the military force of foreign policy is that of a one still waits in amnesty. Under Polish law, under Witko there are 200 prisoners. The last 100 prisoners as exposed by the military committee under the ship of the member of the Thugut, is continued.

In Lusk 127 prisoners were arrested. The "Lusk" is a terrible political police of Poland, increases its provocations of working class and the so-called trial against the Whites in the trial is Lusk of the rainforest.

I. L. G. W. Chicago Drive Is Lost

CHICAGO, ILL.—In the months over thirty-seven were mobilized in the garment industry, clothes and the clothing industry. Workers are coming into the organized there is a shortage for help in placing these workers in shops. The non-union workers union shops, therefore, are why they should work under union conditions, and apply union for employment is promptly given.

GET THOSE THREE THOUSAND!

30 Subs a Day Until January 15

The Campaign

The subscription campaign for The Young Worker begins on October 10, 1926.

The subscription campaign will last for practically one hundred days. It ends on Liebknecht Memorial Day, January 15, 1927.

We want three thousand new readers, regular readers, who will receive our paper twice every month. We want these readers for The Young Worker, the only working class youth paper in the United States.

We want to get an average of thirty subscriptions every day during the campaign. We want these subs to come from the mines and mills and fields and offices—wherever the youth is at work.

We want three thousand young workers to come closer to the campaigns of the Young Workers League, to bring them into the labor movement, to mobilize them against imperialist wars, to organize them into a working class sports movement, to fight the fight of the working youth.

We want three thousand new subscriptions to help us bring back a Young Worker which will come weekly—fifty-two issues every year instead of twenty-six.

OUT AMONG THE YOUNG WORKERS!
GET THOSE THREE THOUSAND!

The Prizes

The district of the Young Workers League which leads the campaign will be presented with a hand-embroidered banner of honor.

The city organization of the Young Workers League which leads the campaign will be presented with a library of books worth twenty dollars.

The young worker who gets the greatest amount of subscriptions over fifty dollars will get a brand new Remington portable typewriter worth sixty-five dollars.

Every comrade who gets a sub will be given a stamp in his membership book showing that he did his bit for The Young Worker.

OUT AMONG THE YOUNG WORKERS!

SUBSCRIBE!
to the
YOUNG WORKER

Send this blank to

THE YOUNG WORKERS (COMMUNIST) LEAGUE,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

\$1.00 a Year — 50c Six Months

Enclosed find \$_____ Send THE

YOUNG WORKER for _____

to _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

This Sub Sent By

Name _____

Address _____



and the Rules

All subscription blanks must be sent in with CASH; no subs will be filled without the accompanying cash and will be sent back unregistered. District Agents ONLY are entitled to a twenty per cent discount for the district. Subs sent through the district agents will be credited to the individuals who secure them, but the District Agent may retain twenty per cent commission.

Young Comrade subs will be counted equal with the subs to The Young Worker. Subs to the Daily Worker, Sunday Worker and Worker Monthly will be counted as half of that value in our campaign, that is, a yearly subscription to the Daily Worker will count as three dollars or three dollars' worth to The Young Worker.

All subs coming in for The Young Worker to the Young Comrade will be credited to the account of the district or city from which they come. In this manner, if subs come in from towns where no League unit exists and where no quota has been assigned, these subs will be credited to the district out of which they are sent and will count along with the other subscriptions.

OUT AMONG THE YOUNG WORKERS!
GET THOSE THREE THOUSAND!

The Quotas

The quotas for the campaign to get three thousand subscriptions to The Young Worker by January 15, 1927, are being sent out to district and city organizations of the Young Workers League of America.

They are being apportioned on the basis of two subscriptions allotted to every member of the organization.

To have your local organization go over the top, every League member must secure a minimum average of two subscriptions.

The quotas have been put at the lowest possible level. They can be reached by an effort before the campaign is half over. They can be reached by every member before the campaign is even well under way.

But the campaign must be more than reaching the quotas. The campaign is a race of district against district, city against city, young comrade against young comrade; who will get the most subscriptions in the campaign? Who will be honored by the prize for victory and achievement?

OUT AMONG THE YOUNG WORKERS!
GET THOSE THREE THOUSAND

SUBSCRIBE!
to the
YOUNG COMRADE

The Only Paper for Working Children.

Send This Blank

to the
YOUNG COMRADE
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed Find

50c for one year's subscription.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

This Sub Sent In By

Name _____

Address _____



WHILE THE BOSS AIN'T LOOKIN'

THE saddest job the Gadfly ever had was to write a humor column in autumn. The news just comes that the U. S. has 11,000 millionaires, and one billionaire. Our idea of a correct adjustment in society is to have one out of this otherwise useless number do the job. The lone some billionaire is probably Henry Ford. The old saw has it that Hank has many rattlin' good things to speak about.

He just cut the week to five days in his plant. Let no one be fooled. It takes one of his employees the sixth day to try to stop his arm from moving as if he were on the job. And in order to keep from getting fired he uses the seventh day to start his arm moving again to get impetus so that he can keep up the speed during the coming week.



HENRY FORD.

The spectacle of the 8-day week and the "work you twice as fast system."

Concerning Ford's offer, we can only say with the ancients, "Beware of Greeks bearing gifts."

Ford's new "generosity" is not deceiving his employees. Their restlessness and support to the new automobile workers' union is growing. To which fact many may express surprise, because they think Ford's plants have good conditions. But the Miami Tribune unwittingly supplies the answer:

You tell 'em, kid; you're peaceful and not hard to please. But the dog that's always scratching is the one that has the fleas.



IN FORD'S PLANT. Is Dis Ah System!

The elections are coming on. And with them come a crop of revelations. For example, a California paper carries the following advertisement:

WORTHY OF YOUR SUPPORT
WM. J. BIGGER
For Sheriff
Eight Years' Criminal Experience.
But why limit it to the sheriff?



Photo by our staff photographer.

HYMNS OF HATE.

1.
A guy I hate
is Ignatz Pato.
To Nuremberg meetings
He's always late.

2.
The bigger pale
A giant shirk.
The punk who talks
But'll never work.

3.
But the worst one
is Noom-Funcion.
Who talks World's Affairs
When the nuclei don't function.

A PICTURE I LOVE.
The comrade for me
is Mike Goodkate;
He does good work,
But doesn't prate.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The most religious news today is the trial of Alma McPherson, successful evangelist go-getter, who after reaping a harvest of gold, decided to have a good time. She got herself a story of being kidnapped and held for ransom. The kidnapper, the evidence now shows, was her lover, and she was turned willing to get kidnapped. We supposed the next bit of bunk from out of her will be something about having communed with God. Well, we are honest enough not to want to fight religion on this sort of issue, and thereby hope that her God does not turn out to be a murdered man.

THE GADFLY.

17-Year Old Passaic Striker Faced Third Degree Torture

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 24.—Positive evidence that the textile strikers arrested Tuesday in the strike area around Passaic on an alleged charge of bomb-throwing are being subjected to a third degree torture was brought to light today with the release of Teddy Tomachko, a 17-year-old striker who has been held incommunicado by the police for four days.

Won't Sign Fake Confession.
Confronted with a statement of confession forged in his own handwriting, Tomachko related at strike headquarters this afternoon how a crowd of plainclothes detectives in an upstairs room of the Passaic police station attempted to force him to sign his name to a paper which he was not allowed to read. When he refused, young Tomachko said, the men began kicking him around the room.

Statements of confession which the detectives told him were written and signed by Joseph Bellene and Thomas Regan were also shown to him, Tomachko said. The statements named Tomachko as being implicated in the bomb throwings. He was informed that the men had told on him and so that he might just as well confess himself.

Kicked and Pushed By Cops.
When he denied any knowledge of the charge made against him, the boy said the men began to kick and push him around again. After an hour or more of such treatment by the "bouncing squad," he was thrown into a cell and left to think it over for a while. Then the ordeal was repeated.

Once he was awakened at two o'clock in the morning and an attempt made to force a confession from him. Friday afternoon he was taken to the Clinton police headquarters, where still another third degree took place. He was then released and told never to stick his nose around there again or he would be lynched.

Two of the prisoners, Tony Pockno, now being held on \$100,000 bail, and Michael Eliaak, were being taken downstairs as he left, said Tomachko. He also saw Joseph Bellene, on whom the police have been focusing much of their attention. Bellene's face was swollen and battered, according to Tomachko, who saw him as he was being removed with a group of other strikers held prisoners from Clinton to another jail.

The strikers are moved around continually from one jail to another to make it difficult for their lawyers and friends to find out where they are and take measures for their release on writs of habeas corpus.



Red Stars Beat Self-Educators, 8 to 1

NEW YORK CITY.—The Soccer Football season among the Brooklyn working class youth clubs was opened by a match between the Red Star Sport Club and the Workers' Self-Educational Club. The game took place at Van Cortland Park on Sunday, Sept. 18, and resulted in a score of 8 to 1 in favor of the Red Stars.

The Red Stars showed good form throughout, while it was only during the second half that the Educationals improved their team work. After a brilliant run they drove in one tally of the game. Fifteen minutes before the finish the Red Stars drove in three more balls thus winning the game.

The Red Stars are carrying on a membership drive and applications are accepted every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 66 Manhattan Ave.

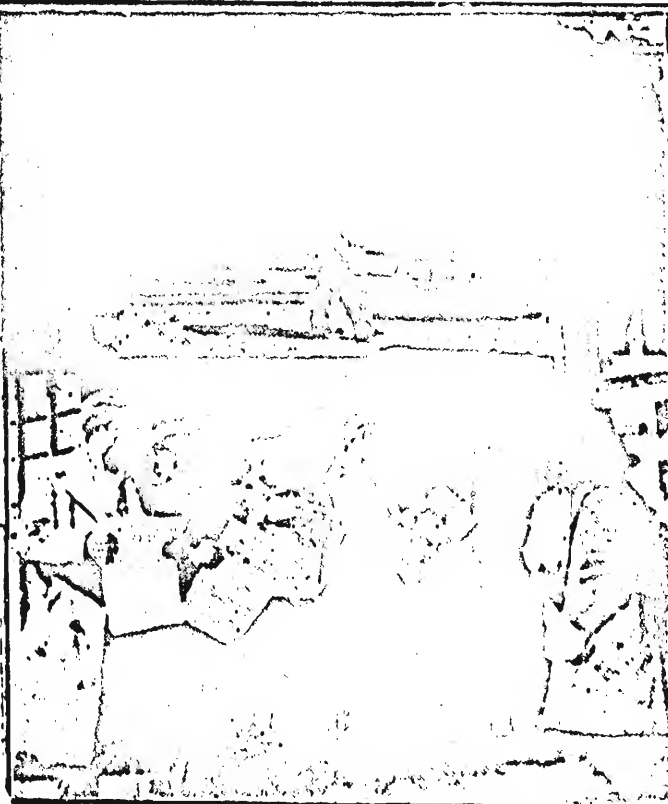
Bronx Workers Defeat Champs at Soccer

NEW YORK CITY.—The Bronx Workers turned in a surprise by defeating the championship soccer team of the Bushwick A. C. by a score of 3 to 1.

The Bushwick boys were expecting to swamp the Bronx Workers, for they are the champions of the second division in the Empire State League. Excellent team work on the part of the Bronx Workers featured the game. At half time the score was 2 to 1 in favor of the Workers. Good passing, setting another goal in the second half, making the score 3 to 1.

The Bronx Workers are now organizing a basketball team, which they are confident will be as equally successful as their soccer team. The club meets regularly at 1347 Boston Road, and all young workers interested in sports are urged to join.

LAWRENCE TEXTILE WORKERS



Textile workers distributing the Passaic Textile Strike Bulletin in Lawrence, Mass.

THE YOUTH IN THE WORKERS & INDUSTRIES

LITTLE SCHEMES TO MAKE BETTER SLAVES



Scene in a Newark, N. J. factory where music is used to charm the young workers to increased production. It is easier, that the bosses, to have our workers keep up with the rapidity of the machines if they are tired by jazz music. They therefore became kindhearted and installed the phonograph seen at the right and the loud speaker seen at the center, above.

CHICAGO FREIHEIT AFFAIR

In Ashland Auditorium on Saturday, Oct. 9, there will be a demonstration to celebrate the first edition of the "Daily Chicago Freiheit." Among the speakers there will be Ben Gold, member New York Joint Board Furriers' Union; C. E. Ruthenburg, executive secretary Workers' (Communist) Party; and M. Epstein, editor of the Freiheit.

CHILDREN WORK AT DISAGREEABLE TASKS IN THE TOBACCO FIELDS

(Continued from page 1)
Working is done at the same time as suckering, or before. The worker must examine each leaf carefully on both sides and remove any worms found, destroying them with a twist of the thumb and forefinger or putting them in a tin can or other receptacle to be burned later. This work is so disagreeable, and according to some workers so irritating to the skin, that premiums are occasionally offered for it or the children are threatened with severe punishment if any worms are found on the plants after the work is finished.

Tobacco growing in Massachusetts and Connecticut, three-fourths of the acreage being in the vicinity of Hartford, is a large commercial enterprise, and many of the tobacco farms are owned by corporations. Two types of tobacco are produced, shade-grown and sun-grown, most of the city children go out to work being employed for the picking of shade-grown tobacco. Rural children are employed on both crops. The majority of the city children began work at 7 a. m. and worked until 5 p. m., the additional hours consumed in transportation making a very long day.

The Children's Bureau report points out that commensurately light tasks may become fatiguing if performed continuously for a long time. Weeding, hand transplanting, hoeing, topping, suckering and picking, compel the child to bend or stoop steadily while his hands are busy, and small children at times kneel or sit and hitch themselves along in this posture. Near the end of the season the child often must reach higher than is easy or must hold up in his arms the heavy stalks to be handed to the speckers. Much work on the tobacco and other crops is done when the summer heat is at its worst, with the aggravation in New England of a close atmosphere, due to cloth covering over shade-grown tobacco.

Most of the children both in the South and in New England worked long hours and were employed for a considerable length of time. Very few reported less than 8 hours, and 10 hours was the usual length of the working day for a number of them. Typical instances were those of an 11-year-old boy who worked a 12½-hour day, beginning at 5 a. m., disking, transplanting, and suckering tobacco; a 12-year-old boy who had harvested for 10 hours on one day, and suckered and cultivated as long as 13 hours on still another day.

In South Carolina and Virginia, where most of the tobacco is "cured" by heated air circulated through the curing barn by means of fires, the furnace require practically constant attention during the four or more days of the curing, and children often relieve their parents at this task. Very often the children remain at the barns until late at night, and sometimes stay all night. One 14-year-old boy and his brother had kept the fires day and night for a week, taking turns sleeping and watching. A 10-year-old girl had helped tend the fires during the time in which six cures were made, sleeping at the barn practically a month.

A 12-year-old girl had worked 11 hours a day transplanting and hoeing tobacco and picking cotton. An 11-year-old boy had transplanted and hoed tobacco 11½ hours a day and helped on tobacco at harvest time 10½ hours a day.

In the South, where the growing season is longer and children work on various crops in addition to tobacco, the duration of employment was greater than among New England children, and many children in the southern districts studied were kept out of school for farm work. The average absence for this reason was from 15 to 19 days, and a great deal of retardation was found among white children as well as among Negroes. In the Connecticut Valley the school terms are longer than in the South, the compulsory attendance laws more strictly enforced, the attendance was noticeably better, and the amount of school retardation was comparatively small.

Youth Leader Ready to Fight Once More

William Rust and Four Others Released

LONDON, Sept. 12.—William Rust, secretary of the Young Communist League of England, together with four other leading Communists, has just been released from prison, where he was sent under charges of sedition, the five just released are part of the group of 12 Communist leaders who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment last December. Besides Rust, there are in this group Wm. Gallacher, Harry Pollitt, Wal Hannington and Albert Inkpin.

William Rust will again take his place with his comrades and continue the effective work in behalf of the young coal diggers, who are still heroically continuing their struggle against the coal mine owners and the capitalist Baldwin government.

WILLIAM RUST

Secretary of the Young Communist League of Great Britain who has just been released from prison.

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

YOUNG MINERS DOING SAME WORK AS ADULTS FOR LOWER WAGES

Organization Into United Mine Workers Stop This

By GEORGE PAPCUN.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The question of the organization of the coal mining industry is of the greatest importance to miners, especially for the young, after you see under what conditions they work and how they are exploited. When you see how the young coal miners are used to mine the wages of the adult mine workers who are working under the 1917 scale, as low as 10 and 15 per

YOUNG PLUMBERS ORGANIZE CLUB

Union Supports Move

By DAVE RAPO,
Young Worker Correspondent.
LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Local Union 78 of the Plumbers and Steamfitters of America organized a club for the young workers in the plumbing trade. About 160 young workers joined the club already.

The young workers employed in the plumbing trade were tired without any organization whatsoever. The union leaders were deaf to the crying need of the youthful workers for organization.

Need Unity of Youth and Adult.

But the youth situation reached such a point where the young plumbers were directly competing with union men on the job and the union could easily be smashed by losing control of the trade.

This dangerous situation could not be ignored any longer by the union leaders' policy of organizing only skilled men with high initiation fees. Something had to be done and as a result the club was organized in order to have control over the young workers in the trade, to prepare them to join the union when they will pass examination and will have the full amount of initiation fee.

Work Out Youth Demands.

There is different grades of skilled young plumbers in the trade, according to the length of time they are in it, however no demands for the various types of apprentices have as yet been raised at the club. The club, with the assistance of the union, will have to work out the youth demands for the trade.

Every member of the club pays \$1.25 a month dues. Twenty-five cents is used for the club expenses and the dollar is being saved as an installment for the initiation fee when the candidate will be ready to join the union.

For some time the Young Workers (Communist) League has been carrying on agitation here by raising the slogan of organizing a Plumbers' Helpers' Club. An article announcing the organization of such a club by a group of young plumbers was refused three months ago for publication in the Los Angeles Citizen, a local paper of the trade unions, and the matter referred to the executive board of the Plumbers' Union. Only thru these militant efforts were the union leaders forced to devote some attention to the youth problem in the trade.

UNEEDA LOOK AT THESE PROFITS, YOUNG FELLOW!

By Young Worker Correspondent
NEW YORK CITY.—The young workers who are working for miserable wages in the blast companies for nine long hours a day should look at a recent report in the Wall Street Journal.

According to the Journal an investment of \$11,500 in 500 shares of National Discount stock in 1900 would now be worth \$315,000.

If you had made such an investment your portion of the recent quarterly dividend of \$1 plus 50 cents would be \$5,250, which the Journal thinks a very comfortable three-month return on an investment of \$11,500.

REMEMBER THE WORLD WAR.

By M. Singer.

The young workers were taken from the mines, shops and factories and forced into the last war to fight their German brothers. This was done because the capitalists were scrambling for the world markets. The young workers got four years of hell out of it.

And now the young workers should look about them and see the next imperialist war being prepared. In the schools we can see this thru the enforced military training. We should all join hands in a systematic fight against capitalist militarism.

FROM CANADA

"Would like to receive your last issue of Worker, which has just come. On planning the impression that the editorial is good, there is a lot of very interesting material. Attorney."

"Rey. V. C. 10/10/34"